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# *Military Government*

## *Weekly Health Report*

This report is a  
continuation of the Public Health Section  
of the Military Government  
WEEKLY FIELD REPORT

HEADQUARTERS  
UNITED STATES FORCES EUROPEAN THEATER  
OFFICE OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT (U.S. ZONE)  
PUBLIC HEALTH BRANCH

ARMY  
MEDICAL  
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## 1. Occupied Germany:

a. Communicable Diseases: — Attached as Appendices "A" "B" and "C" are communicable disease reports of cases and deaths by Regierungsbezirk, case rates by Regierungsbezirk and cases, deaths and case rates by Land, respectively, for the week ending 9 November 1945.

In North Baden, diphtheria increased slightly in some portions and showed no evidence of subsiding. All Kreisärzte were directed to complete diphtheria immunizations and to assure adequate stocks of antitoxin. Typhus vaccine was obtained by the LB Baden government for distribution to such personnel as may be handling potentially infected people.

With the forthcoming repatriation of Germans from eastern countries a plan has been evolved, in conjunction with the Ministerium, whereby medical examining stations are being set up at all points of entry into Oberbayern. American DDT powder is being made available for this project. Evacuees will be inspected and dusted at these stations, and thus, is hoped to keep typhus and other contagious diseases at a minimum during the difficult winter months ahead.

Border communicable diseases control stations, manned by German physicians trained in DDT dusting technique and communicable diseases control, were established at Hof and Markt Redwitz on 9 November 1945, and sixteen others established along the Austrian and Czechoslovakian borders on 12 November 1945. All refugees are now examined, dusted and isolated when indicated.

Although as previously reported, border control stations are presumably operating for the medical examination of refugees entering the U. S. Zone, RB Schwaben reports that a large proportion of these people reaching Schwaben are found to be infected with scabies. In view of the existing shortage of material for adequate treatment of the disease, this is an unfortunate and hazardous situation. Furtherance of the civil immunization program against diphtheria, scarlet fever, typhus and typhoid fever is reported, with some Kreise indicating completion of the work by Gesundheitsämter. A further decrease in the number of diphtheria cases from Burlafingen is reported. The number of cases from this Gemeinde has assumed normal proportions as a result of measures instituted to control the outbreak, previously reported from this area.

In Baden-Württemberg, all necessary arrangements have been made for the reception, examination and DDT dusting of incoming refugees to prevent the transmission of communicable diseases. They have demonstrated their efficiency in the areas in which they have been applied. Plans have been completed for the extension of the vaccination and immunization campaigns to include protection against diphtheria and small pox for all children ages 0—4 and 12—16, and in some cases for the entire population where incidence of disease is high and a threat exists to the health of occupational troops.

The following chart shows the comparison of deaths and death rates in the city of Berlin. (These do not include deaths from war activities).

	July		August		September	
	No. Deaths	Death Rate for 1000 Pop	No. Deaths	Death Rate per 1000 Pop	No. Deaths	Death Rate per 1000 Pop
1939	4475	12.2	4478	12.2	4063	11.4
1940	4236	11.5	4321	11.8	4670	13.1
1941	4311	11.7	4106	11.1	4300	12.0
1942	4650	12.4	4825	12.9	4592	12.6
1943	4331	13.0	4015	12.8	3449	12.4
1944	2968	12.6	3076	13.1	3101	13.8
1945	15939	63.3	14851*	58.9	12877*	56.1

\* Preliminary figures subject to revision upon receipt of delayed reports.

In analysis of these apparently fantastic figures for 1945, it must be borne in mind that during these three months there was a severe epidemic of dysentery and typhoid fever. Another important fact is there is an abnormal predominance of the very old and the very young in the population ratios. In a break down of deaths by age groups for July, the following facts are pertinent.



Under 1 year of age . . . . .	2649 deaths
Over 60 years of age . . . . .	9244 "
Total	11893 "

Percentage of total deaths for July . . . . 75.3%

b. A supply of penicillin for the treatment of all civilian cases of gonorrhea has been received and is being distributed in Baden-Württemberg. The supply will be used for acute and chronic cases of venereal disease as the primary treatment instead of as heretofore when penicillin was administered only to sulfa-resistant female cases.

c. Nursing: — Permission was granted to reopen the following schools of nursing: seven general and one children's in Mittelfranken; four general and three children's in Niederbayern and four general and one children's in Oberbayern. Reassignment of fourteen public health nurses leaves thirteen to continue the nursing program in Bavaria.

Stimulated by the Nursing Section of Baden-Württemberg, German nurses have been making plans for the organization of local free nurses for mutual aid and representation as a profession. The organization of a system of district nursing for the Estonian Displaced Persons, similar to the visiting nurse service in the USA, has been reported from Esslingen. The organization of similar nursing systems, which would aid in the control of communicable disease, is being encouraged throughout the area.

d. Hospitals: — The shortage of hospital beds for German civilians in the Darmstadt area was solved through assistance given by the Surgeon, Seventh U. S. Army. A PW hospital of 300 beds was turned over to Darmstadt. This transaction included beds, mattresses, sheets, blankets, a complete kitchen, and eating utensils all housed in a former school at Eberstadt. It is to be used for treatment of medical cases. An intensive search for beds, mattresses and bed clothing suitable for use in venereal disease centers has been carried out in RB Hessen. The additional beds and mattresses for Dieburg were taken from a former Wehrmacht hospital now occupied by security troops at Walkmichelbach. These beds were in excess of their needs and if the troops move out another 160 beds and mattresses will become available for venereal disease use. Sheets and blankets are inadequate and no stores have been uncovered.

e. Denazification: — A general plan has been adopted by DET F-210 Stadt and Landkreis Würzburg for maintenance of adequate medical care and denazification of health medical personnel. This plan calls for the dismissal and barring from practice of all personnel falling into the mandatory and discretionary (adverse recommendation) categories (with right to appeal). Vacancies will be filled by politically clean categories, displaced persons or by temporary licensing of removed medical health personnel. All vacant practices will come under temporary supervision of a custodian appointed by the Gesundheitsamt. Specialists who have been removed may be granted temporary licenses to practice, if the situation requires. All fees collected by such people who are working under temporary licenses will be turned over to a central accounting and funds office, while the actual compensation of such people shall be determined by the Bürgermeister with approval of Military Government.

Denazification continued with the temporary licensure program working satisfactorily in North Baden. The required process to achieve Military Government exception to permit employment on public payrolls appears to be difficult enough to eliminate nearly all applicants. Certain objections have been voiced by local physicians whose practices have been considerably affected by denazification, that young physicians returning from the army are receiving approval and blessing of military government. They maintain that the education of these younger men was subsidized by the Nazi regime and is lacking in much of the professional quality obtained by professional men who remained at home. They further insist that these younger men escaped the stigma of party affiliation only by virtue of service in the Wehrmacht.



Communicable Disease Report United States Zone of Germany  
for Week Ending 9 November 1945

Land or Regierungs- Bezirke	Popu- lation	Cases, Deaths	Reported Number of New CASES and DEATHS of COMMUNICABLE DISEASE																							c: cases		d: deaths						
			Typhus Fever	Relapsing Fever	Smallpox	Cholera	Plague	Anthrax	Diphtheria		Scarlet Fever	Tuberculosis lung and larynx	Tuberculosis other	Whooping Cough	Meningitis meningococcus	Poliomyelitis	Gonorrhea	Syphilis	Typhoid Fever	Paratyphoid	Dysentery infectious	Bact. Food Poisoning	Undulant Fever	Infectious jaundice	Scabies	Rabies	Encephalitis epidemic	Malaria	Influenza	Measles	Mumps			
Kassel	1,159,153	c	1	—	—	—	—	6	86	16	20	2	7	—	—	111	25	16	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	*	*	*	
Wiesbaden	1,181,602	c	—	—	—	—	—	—	104	35	32	21	*	—	—	*	*	12	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	*	*	*	
Hessen	910,471	c	—	—	—	—	—	—	102	38	18	10	10	3	—	84	25	5	1	1	—	*	*	—	—	—	—	—	*	*	24	33	—	
Württemberg	1,908,000	c	—	—	—	—	—	175	38	27	3	5	—	—	—	181	29	22	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	*	*
Baden	1,420,750	c	—	—	—	—	—	111	19	21	3	4	1	—	—	123	36	5	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bremen (Encl.)	558,096	c	—	—	—	—	—	131	13	12	—	—	*	1	—	*	*	18	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Schwaben	949,043	c	1	—	—	—	—	68	22	17	2	*	*	—	—	1	40	20	7	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	*	*
Oberbayern	1,932,163	c	—	—	—	—	—	135	35	45	5	10	—	—	3	129	33	19	7	9	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	11	*	*
Niederbayern and Oberpfalz	1,605,274	c	—	—	—	—	—	127	21	118	37	*	*	—	—	3	141	35	43	3	*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ober- and Mittelfranken	1,898,220	c	—	—	—	—	—	159	26	1	4	—	—	—	—	153	59	35	11	7	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—
Mainfranken	910,980	c	—	—	—	—	—	48	5	36	—	—	6	—	—	67	14	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	27	*	*	*
Berlin (Am. Sector)	800,000	c	1	—	—	—	—	155	13	80	—	—	*	—	—	237	26	96	1	39	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	*	*	*	*
TOTAL	15,233,752	c	3	—	—	—	6	1401	281	427	87	42	5	7	1266	302	291	36	59	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	69	34	—	—

\*No data submitted



## APPENDIX "B"

Communicable Disease Rates United States Zone of Germany  
for Week Ending 9 November 1945

Land or Regierungs- Bezirke	Popu- lation	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
		Typus Fever louse borne	Relapsing Fever	Smallpox	Cholera	Plague	Anthrax	Diphtheria	Scarlet Fever	Tuberculosis lung and larynx	Tuberculosis other	Whooping Cough	Meningitis meningococcus	Polio-myelitis	Gonorrhea	Syphilis	Typhoid Fever	Paratyphoid	Dysentery infectious	Bact. Food poisoning	Undulant Fever	Infectious Jaundice	Scabies	Rabies	Encephalitis epidemic	Malaria	Influenza	Measles	Mumps
Kassel	1,159,153	0.45	—	—	—	2.69	38.61	7.18	8.98	0.90	3.14	—	—	—	49.84	11.23	7,180.90	—	—	—	—	*	18.41	—	—	0.45	*	*	*
Wiesbaden	1,181,602	—	—	—	—	—	45.76	15.40	14.08	9.24	*	—	—	—	*	*	5.28	1.32	—	—	—	*	*	—	—	—	*	*	*
Hessen	910,471	—	—	—	—	—	58.24	21.70	10.28	5.71	5.71	1.71	—	—	47.96	14.28	2,560.57	0.57	*	*	*	23.41	151.74	*	*	*	13.70	18.84	*
Württemberg	1,908,000	—	—	—	—	—	48.30	10.49	7.45	0.83	1.38	—	—	—	49.96	8.00	6,070.83	0.83	—	—	—	*	4.69	—	—	—	*	*	*
Baden	1,420,750	—	—	—	—	—	40.63	6.95	7.69	1.10	1.46	0.37	—	—	45.02	13.18	1,830.37	—	—	—	—	*	*	—	—	—	*	*	*
Bremen (Encl.)	558,096	—	—	—	—	—	122.09	12.12	11.18	—	*	0.93	—	—	*	*	16,780.93	—	—	—	—	*	*	—	—	—	*	*	*
Schwaben	949,043	0.55	—	—	—	—	37.26	12.06	9.32	1.10	*	—	—	—	0.55	21.92	10.96	3,841.64	—	—	—	*	42.20	—	—	—	1.64	*	*
Oberbayern	1,932,163	—	—	—	—	—	36.32	9.42	12.11	1.35	2.69	—	—	—	0.81	34.70	8.88	5,111.88	2.42	0.27	—	*	18.29	—	—	0.27	2.96	*	*
Niederbayern and Oberpfalz	1,605,274	—	—	—	—	—	41.15	6.80	38.23	11.99	*	—	—	—	0.97	45.68	11.34	13,930.97	*	—	—	*	97.52	—	*	—	*	*	*
Ober- and Mittelfranken	1,898,220	—	—	—	—	—	43.57	7.12	0.27	1.10	—	—	—	—	41.92	16.17	9,593.01	1.92	0.53	—	—	41.92	16,172.19	—	—	—	1.10	—	—
Mainfranken	910,980	—	—	—	—	—	27.41	2.86	20.56	—	3.43	—	—	—	38.26	7.99	7.43	—	—	—	—	—	58.24	—	—	—	15.42	*	*
Berlin (Am. Sect.)	800,000	0.65	—	—	—	—	100.75	8.45	52.00	—	*	—	—	—	154.05	16.90	62,400.56	25.35	—	—	—	*	*	—	—	—	*	*	*
TOTAL	15,233,752	0.10	—	—	—	0.20	47.63	9.55	14.52	2.96	1.43	0.17	0.24	43.04	10.27	9,891.19	2.01	0.10	—	—	—	6.60	31,820.27	—	—	0.07	2.35	1.16	—

\* No data submitted.

Rate expressed as per 10,000 population per annum



# APPENDIX "C" Communicable Disease Report (by Land) United States Zone of Germany for Week Ending 9 November 1945

Land	Popu- lation	Cases, Death	Reported Number of New CASES and DEATHS of COMMUNICABLE DISEASE																						c: cases	d: deaths					
			Typhus Fever	Relapsing Fever	Smallpox	Cholera	Plague	Anthrax	Diphtheria	Scarlet Fever	Tuberculosis lung & larynx	Tuberculosis other	Whooping Cough	Meningitis meningococcus	Poliomyelitis	Gonorrhea	Syphilis	Typhoid Fever	Paratyphoid	Dysentery infectious	Bact. Food Poisoning	Undulant Fever	Infectious Jaundice	Scabies			Rabies	Encephalitis epidemic	Malaria	Influenza	Measles
Greater Hesse	3,251,226	P 2	1	—	—	—	—	6	292	89	70	33	17	3	—	195	50	33	6	1	—	—	—	41	312	—	—	1	24	33	*
Baden-Württemberg	3,328,750	P 2	—	—	—	—	—	—	286	57	48	6	9	1	—	304	65	27	4	3	—	—	—	*	17	—	—	—	*	1	*
Bavaria	7,295,680	P 2	1	—	—	—	—	—	537	109	217	48	16	—	7	530	161	117	24	16	3	—	153	607	8	—	1	45	—	—	—
Bremen Encl.	558,096	P 2	—	—	—	—	—	—	131	13	12	—	*	1	—	*	*	18	1	—	—	—	—	*	*	—	—	*	*	*	*
Berlin (Am Sect)	800,000	P 2	1	—	—	—	—	—	155	13	80	—	*	—	—	237	26	96	1	39	—	—	—	*	*	—	—	*	*	*	*

Rates Expressed as per 10,000 Population per Annum

Greater Hesse	3,251,226	0.16	—	—	—	0.96	46.72	0.96	11.20	5.28	2.72	0.48	—	31.20	8.00	5.28	0.96	0.16	—	—	6.56	49.92	—	—	0.16	3.84	5.28	*
Baden Württemberg	3,328,750	—	—	—	—	—	44.61	8.89	7.49	0.94	11.40	0.16	—	47.42	10.14	4.21	0.62	0.47	—	—	*	2.65	—	—	—	*	0.16	—
Bavaria	7,295,680	0.07	—	—	—	—	38.13	7.74	15.41	3.41	1.14	—	0.50	37.63	11.43	8.31	1.70	1.14	0.21	—	10.86	43.10	0.57	—	0.07	3.20	—	—
Bremen Encl.	558,096	—	—	—	—	—	122.09	12.12	11.18	—	*	0.93	—	*	*	16.78	0.93	—	—	—	*	*	—	—	*	*	*	*
Berlin (Am Sect)	800,000	0.65	—	—	—	—	100.75	8.45	52.00	—	*	—	—	154.05	16.90	62.40	0.65	25.35	—	—	*	*	—	—	*	*	*	*

\* No data submitted

